

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, September 2006  
B G McKay

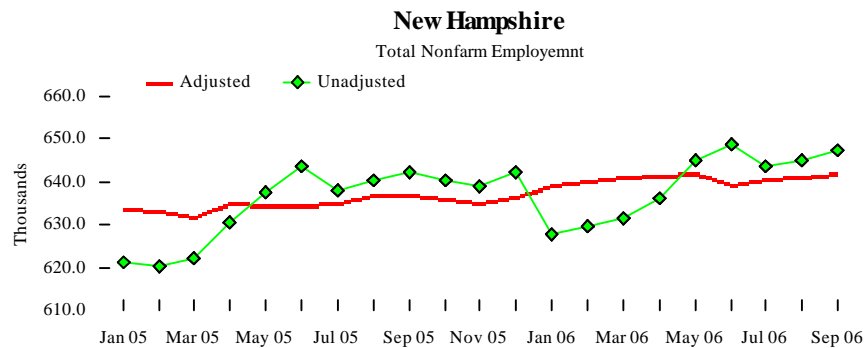
**Seasonally Adjusted:**

New Hampshire's economy grew by 1,000 jobs overall in September according to the preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates.

Those estimates showed the employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 1,000 jobs, and government (supersector 90) followed with a 700-job addition. Financial activities (supersector 55) bumped up its employment level by 200 positions, as construction (supersector 20) and professional and business services (supersector 65) each brought 100 additional workers on board.

In September, information (supersector 50) sustained its employment totals at the previous month's level.

On the downside, education and health services (supersector 65) reduced its work force by 400. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and trade, transportation and utilities (supersector 40) each trimmed their ranks by 300 jobs. To complete the employment picture for September, other services (supersector 80) dropped 100 jobs from its roster.



**Unadjusted:**

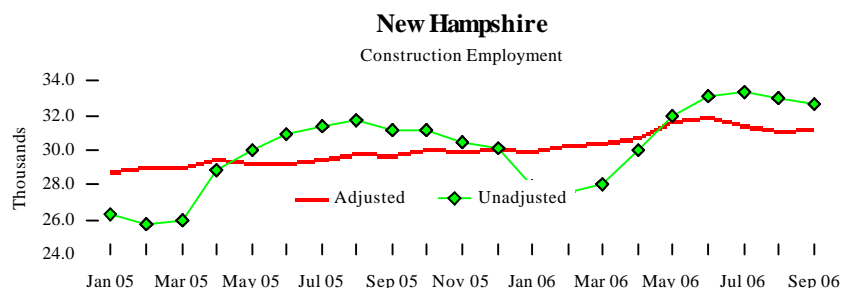
September marked the passage of another travel and tourism season, and the preliminary unadjusted estimates showed that New Hampshire had 2,600 additional jobs on the books for the month. Schools reopening and the attending 11,000-job increase in government (supersector 90) overshadowed the job loss that resulted from the seasonal downturn in other areas of the State's economy. Education and health services (supersector 65) also contributed 600 jobs to that total.

Natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) held their respective employment levels at the August total during September.

As would be expected in September, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) led those industrial groups making seasonal staffing reductions with a 6,300-job setback. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut its force by 1,000 jobs. Further, construction (supersector 20), manufacturing (supersector 30), and other services (supersector 80) each pared 400 jobs from their rolls. To wrap up September's unadjusted employment changes, professional and business services (supersector 60) decreased the total number of jobs by 300, as financial activities (supersector 55) downsized by 200.

**CONSTRUCTION**

A 300-job reduction by specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) and a 100-job drop in the construction of buildings (subsector 236) accounted



for the 400-job decline in September for construction (supersector 20).

## MANUFACTURING

Durable goods manufacturing cut back its work force by 300 jobs, which accounted for the lion's share of manufacturing's (supersector 30) 400-job loss in September. Also, the employment level in nondurable goods manufacturing slipped 100 notches.

Published industries in durable goods manufacturing showed that computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) employed 100 fewer persons in September. Within subsector 334, navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing (industry group 3345) trimmed 200 jobs from its rolls.

Both of the published industries under nondurable goods manufacturing sustained their respective employment totals at the previous month's level in September's preliminary estimates.

The sample indicated that printing and related support activities (subsector 323) played a significant role in nondurable goods manufacturing job loss in September.

## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) provided further evidence of the seasonal passage with its 1,000-job reduction in September's preliminary estimates.

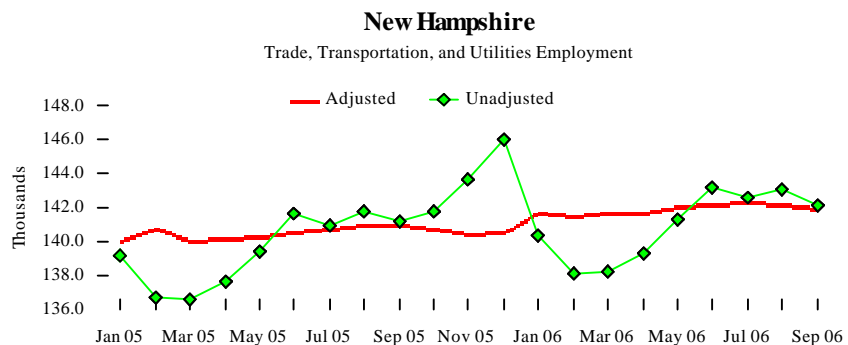
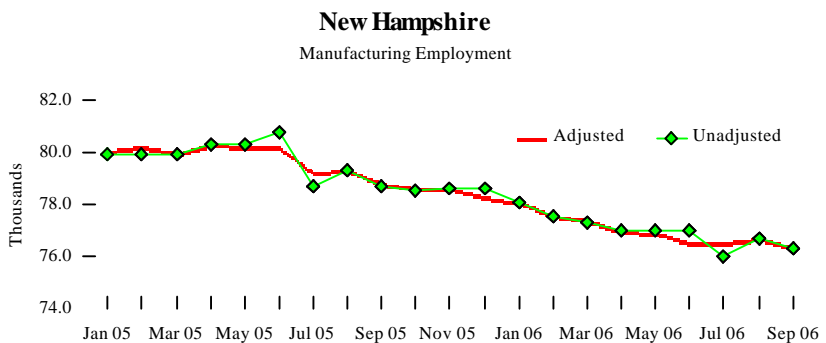
Retail trade employment fell by 1,200 jobs, as many of the summer hires left to return to school. Wholesale trade cut staffing by 100 jobs during the month.

Seasonal factors also influenced transportation, warehousing, and utilities in September. Employers in this area expanded their ranks by 300 positions.

Wholesale trade's job reduction could be traced to the merchant wholesalers – durable goods (subsector 423) trimming 100 jobs from the rolls in September.

In retail trade, the published industries showed that clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) downsized by 600 jobs. Of those 600 lost jobs, department stores (industry group 4521) accounted for 100. Food and beverage stores (subsector 445) decreased their force by 500 jobs. The remaining published items did not register a change in employment levels for the month.

Turning to transportation, warehousing, and utilities, utilities (sector 22) made a rare 100-job reduction to its work force. Sector 22 employs summer interns.



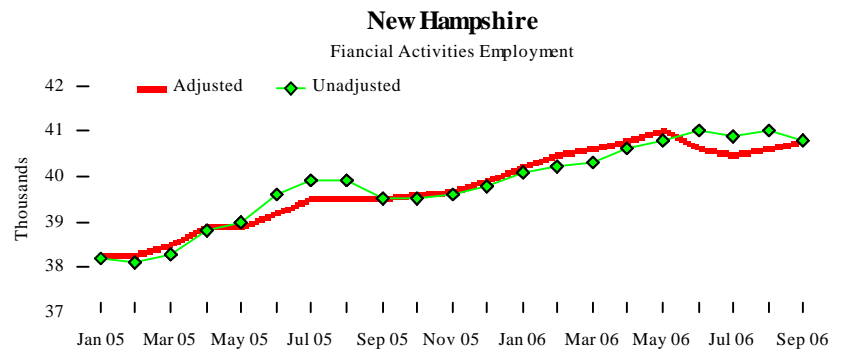
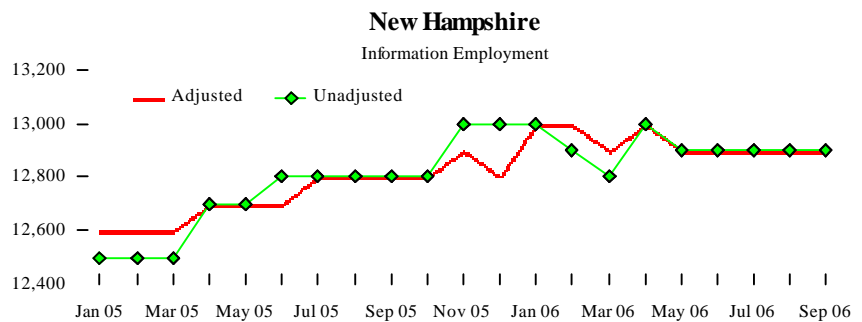
Transportation and warehousing bumped its employment level up by 400 slots as school bus drivers came back on the payrolls in September.

## INFORMATION

Although information (supersector 50) as a whole remained unchanged over-the-month, publishing industries (subsector 511) declined by 100 jobs.

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Summer rental establishments wrapping up seasonal operations powered a 100-job drop in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), which covered September's employment activity in financial activities (supersector 55).

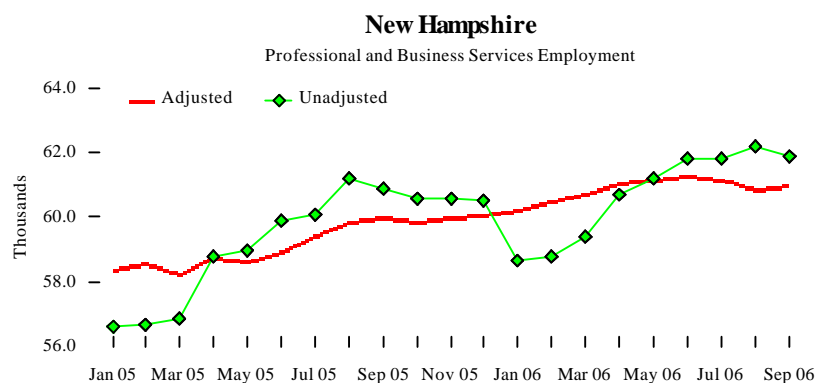


## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The unadjusted trend line for professional and business services (supersector 60) dipped 300 places in September's preliminary estimates.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) held September employment totals at the level established in August.

Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) trimmed 300 jobs from its ranks. Of which, employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for 100 of the sector 56 dropped jobs.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Educational services (sector 61) with its 400-job increase in September supplied the driving force behind the education and health services (supersector 65) 600-job gain. Colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) kicked in 300 jobs to the sector 61 total.

Also in September, health care and social assistance (sector 62) added 200 positions to the rolls. Of the published items under sector 62, hospitals (subsector 622) recorded a 100-job decline, as the remaining items remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

The samples pointed to child day care services (industry group 6244) as the agent of change in September's estimates for sector 62.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) marked the passing the travel and tourism high season with a 6,300-job reduction in September's preliminary estimates.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) trimmed its employment level by 2,000-jobs, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) reduced staffing by 4,300 positions.

Inside sector 71, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) with a 1,700-job cut accounted for a majority of the sector's downturn.

Accommodation (subsector 721) absorbed more than one-half of the sector 72-job loss with a 2,300-job cut. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) followed closely behind with a 2,000-job set back.

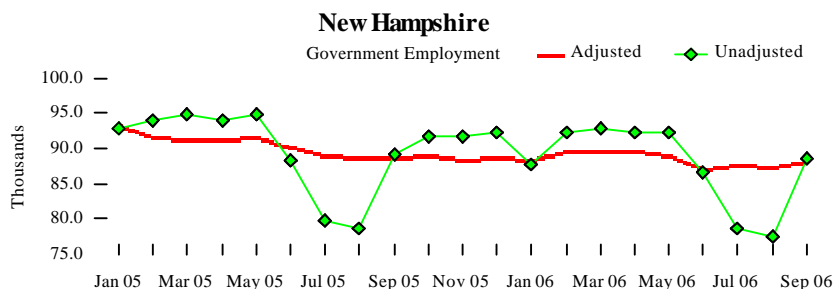
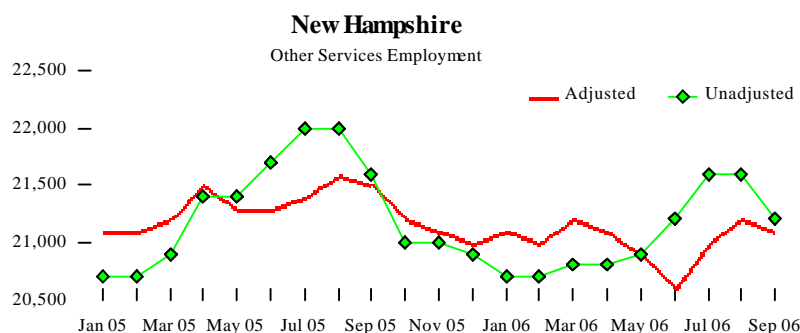
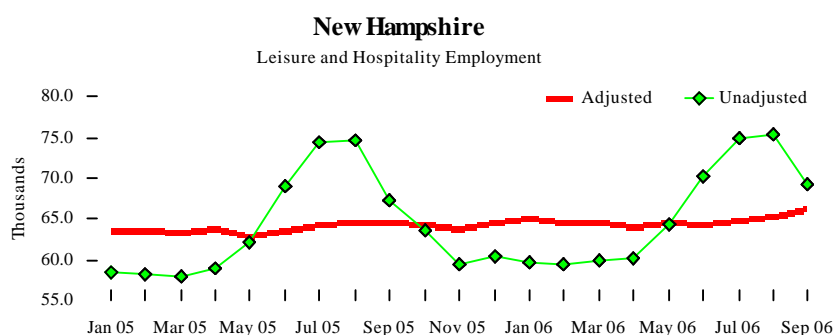
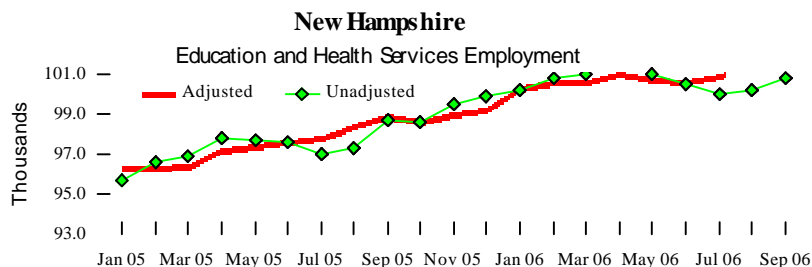
Published items in September's estimates for subsector 722 showed that full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) dropped 1,300 staffers from the rolls, and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) pruned crew size by 800 positions.

## OTHER SERVICES

Civic and social organizations (industry group 8134), closing down summer camp operations for the season, played a significant role in the 400-job decline for other services (supersector 80) in September's preliminary estimates.

## GOVERNMENT

The reopening of academic establishments pushed up government employment by 11,000 jobs in September's preliminary estimates. Local



government added 8,200 jobs to the state's economy, while state government added 2,900 jobs.

Federal government employment dropped by 100 jobs.